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EXAMINER
KRECK, JOHN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3673	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/841,301	Applicant(s) WELLINGTON ET AL.
	Examiner John Kreck	Art Unit 3673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1608-1685,5396 and 5397* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1608-1685,5396 and 5397* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on *26 February 2002* is: a)☒ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

The preliminary amendments dated 9/25/01 and 2/26/02 have been entered.

Specification

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Drawings

2. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on 2/26/02 have been approved. A proper drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The correction to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 1932 (Fed. Cir. 1915); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1907); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1892);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1891).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1916, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1608-1685 and 5396-5397 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over copending applications (including the present application): 09/840,936; 09/840,937; 09/841,000; 09/841,060; 09/841,061; 09/841,127; 09/841,128; 09/841,129; 09/841,130; 09/841,131; 09/841,170; 09/841,193; 09/841,194; 09/841,195; 09/841,238; 09/841,239; 09/841,240; 09/841,283; 09/841,284; 09/841,285; 09/841,286; 09/841,287; 09/841,288; 09/841,289; 09/841,290; 09/841,291; 09/841,292; 09/841,293; 09/841,294; 09/841,295; 09/841,296; 09/841,297; 09/841,298; 09/841,299; 09/841,300; 09/841,301; 09/841,302; 09/841,303; 09/841,304; 09/841,305; 09/841,306; 09/841,307; 09/841,308; 09/841,309; 09/841,310; 09/841,311; 09/841,312; 09/841,429; 09/841,430; 09/841,431; 09/841,432; 09/841,433; 09/841,434; 09/841,435; 09/841,436; 09/841,437; 09/841,438; 09/841,439; 09/841,440; 09/841,441; 09/841,442; 09/841,443; 09/841,444; 09/841,445; 09/841,446; 09/841,447; 09/841,448; 09/841,449; 09/841,488; 09/841,489; 09/841,490; 09/841,491; 09/841,492; 09/841,493; 09/841,494; 09/841,495; 09/841,496; 09/841,497; 09/841,498; 09/841,499; 09/841,500; 09/841,501; 09/841,502; 09/841,632; 09/841,633; 09/841,634; 09/841,635; 09/841,636; 09/841,637; 09/841,638; and 09/841,639.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from other. At least one other application includes a set of claims which are substantially identical to the claims in this application; but which call for coal containing formation rather than hydrocarbon. Since applicant has defined hydrocarbon containing formation as including coal; this would be an obvious variation.

37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. The discussion below sets forth the Office's basis for its determination that each of these ninety one applications contains at least one claim that conflicts with another one of the related co-pending applications identified above. Each of these ninety one applications includes the same

specification and collectively these ninety one applications present over five thousand claims. The Office has shown that each of these ninety one applications contains at least one claim that conflicts with another one of the related co-pending applications identified above, and an analysis of each of five thousand claims in the ninety one related co-pending applications would be an extreme burden on the Office requiring tens of thousands of claim comparisons. Therefore, the Office is requiring applicant to resolve the conflict between these applications and comply with 37 CFR 1.78(b) by either:

(1) filing a terminal disclaimer in each of the related ninety-one applications terminally disclaiming each of the other ninety applications; or,

(2) provide a statement that all claims in the ninety applications have been reviewed by applicant and that no conflicting claims exist between the applications. Such a statement must set forth factual information to identify how all the claims in the instant application are distinct and separate inventions from all the claims in the above identified ninety applications.

See MPEP 804.02 IV for a discussion of multiple double patenting rejections and the requirements for a single terminal disclaimer.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1608-1685 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. Claims 1644 and 1683 are unclear regarding "at least about 7 heat sources". The modified "about" is not normally used in reference to an integer count (i.e., a number of sources); thus it is unclear what the scope of the claim is. Would "5" or "6" be considered to be "about 7"?

7. While applicant may be his or her own lexicographer, a term in a claim may not be given a meaning repugnant to the usual meaning of that term. See *In re Hill*, 161 F.2d 367, 73 USPQ 482 (CCPA 1947). The term "hydrocarbon" is defined in the specification extremely broadly as: "organic material that contains carbon and hydrogen in their molecular structures" while the accepted meaning is "an organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen." Applicant's definition of hydrocarbon is rather vague: would substances such as trona, gypsum, or carbonic acid be included in this definition of hydrocarbon? It is also noted that applicant's definition includes a plural for "molecular structures"; thus apparently leaving open the possibility of a mixture of a hydrogen containing substance and a carbon containing substance falling within the term "hydrocarbon". Applicant's vague definition of "hydrocarbon" is much broader than

the accepted meaning of the term and this makes it impossible for one of ordinary skill in the art to ascertain the scope of the claims which include the term "hydrocarbon".

8. Claims 1617, 1646 call for the heating energy to be equal to or less than Pwr. Pwr is defined using an ideal equation for heating. Since this equation fails to take into account the endothermic nature of pyrolysis reactions, and heat loss to adjacent formations; it is not clear how the heating energy can be equal to or less than Pwr.

9. Claims 1631, 1670 are unclear regarding "non-condensable component". It is noted that the specification provides a definition for "non-condensable hydrocarbon"; however it is not clear whether this definition applies to this component.

10. Claims 1642, 1681 are unclear regarding "substantially uniformly increasing a permeability". Does this mean "increasing a permeability *to a substantially uniform value*" or "increasing a permeability *by a substantially uniform amount*"?

11. Claims 1610, 1649 are unclear regarding "a pyrolysis temperature range". This is unclear because it does not specify the range. Some unstable compounds are known to pyrolyze at relatively low temperatures. Would a temperature of 35°C be considered to be within "a pyrolysis temperature range"?

12. Claims 1616, 1645 are unclear regarding "during pyrolysis". A step of pyrolysis has not been positively claimed, thus the scope of this claim is unclear.

13. Claims 1631, 1670 call for the hydrogen to be between 10% and 80% of the non-condensable component by volume. The claim does not specify any other conditions such as pressure or temperature. It is noted that many such processes produce a mixture at high pressure. Although gases behave ideally near atmospheric pressure;

the product gases of the claimed process deviate significantly from ideal gas law at high pressures. Furthermore, applicant's definition of "condensable" uses a reference of 25°C; although chemists usually refer to gas measurements at STP. There are some products of this process which condense between 25°C and STP. Such condensation would affect the relative volumes. Without any benchmark temperature and pressure, it is impossible to ascertain the scope of the claim with precision.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1608, 1610, 1613, 1614, 1618, 1634, 1641-1643, 1647, 1649, 1652, 1653, 1657, 1673, 1680-1682 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsai, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,299,285).

14. The Tsai reference teaches a method for treating a coal formation in situ comprising providing heat from one or more heat sources to a portion of the formation; allowing heat to transfer, and producing a mixture as called for in claim 1608. Although the Tsai reference fails to explicitly disclose the atomic hydrogen weight percentage greater than about 4%; this is inherent feature of bituminous coal (bituminous coal is

taught in col. 1, line 7 of Tsai, et al.) as shown in table 2.5 and figure 2.9 of "Coalbed Methane".

With regards to claim 1610; the Tsai reference teaches a pyrolysis temperature range within a section of the formation (see col. 4, line 54).

With regards to claim 1613; the Tsai reference teaches a flameless combustor (see col. 2, line 32).

With regards to claim 1614; the Tsai reference teaches a natural distributed combustor (see col. 2, line 32).

With regards to claim 1618; the Tsai reference does not explicitly teach the transferring by conduction; however this is inherent in a solid substance such as coal. Even though the bulk of the heating in the Tsai method may be done by convection; it is apparent that some unfractured coal must remain, and thus the allowing heat to transfer comprises transferring heat substantially by conduction (that is, substantially within the unfractured portions).

With regards to claim 1634, the Tsai reference teaches the pressure greater than 2.0 bar.

With regards to claims 1641 and 1642; the Tsai reference teaches the permeability greater than about 100 md in table 1. The uniform increase in permeability is inherent.

With regards to claim 1643, although the Tsai reference fails to explicitly disclose a Fischer Assay; it is apparent that the disclosed process will yield greater than 60%.

Regarding independent claim 1647:

15. The Tsai reference teaches a method for treating a coal formation in situ comprising providing heat from one or more heat sources to a portion of the formation; allowing heat to transfer, and producing a mixture as called for in claim 1647. Although the Tsai reference fails to explicitly disclose the atomic hydrogen weight percentage greater than about 4%; this is inherent feature of bituminous coal (bituminous coal is taught in col. 1, line 7 of Tsai, et al.) as shown in table 2.5 and figure 2.9 of "Coalbed Methane".

16. With regards to claim 1649; the Tsai reference teaches a pyrolysis temperature range within a section of the formation (see col. 4, line 54).

With regards to claim 1652; the Tsai reference teaches a flameless combustor (see col. 2, line 32).

With regards to claim 1653; the Tsai reference teaches a natural distributed combustor (see col. 2, line 32).

With regards to claim 1657; the Tsai reference does not explicitly teach the transferring by conduction; however this is inherent in a solid substance such as coal. Even though the bulk of the heating in the Tsai method may be done by convection; it is apparent that some unfractured coal must remain, and thus the allowing heat to transfer comprises transferring heat substantially by conduction (that is, substantially within the unfractured portions).

With regards to claim 1673, the Tsai reference teaches the pressure greater than 2.0 bar.

With regards to claims 1680 and 1681; the Tsai reference teaches the permeability greater than about 100 md in table 1. The uniform increase in permeability is inherent.

17. With regards to claim 1682, although the Tsai reference fails to explicitly disclose a Fischer Assay; it is apparent that the disclosed process will yield greater than 60%.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

18. Claims 1609, 1611, 1612, 1619-1631, 1635, 1636, 1648, 1650, 1651, 1658-1670, 1674, 1675 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,299,285).

With regards to claims 1609 and 1648; the Tsai reference fails to explicitly teach the superposition of heat sources. It is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would know that the heat sources should be spaced to substantially heat the entire formation. Any configuration of heat sources that provides heat to the entire formation would inherently cause superposition of heat; thus it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further modified the Tsai method to have included superposition of heat as called for in claims 1609 and 1648; in order to ensure that the entire formation is heated.

With regards to claims 1611 and 1650, electrical heaters are well known to heat air. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used an electrical heater with the Tsai process as called for in claims 1611 and 1650, in order to heat the air.

With regards to claims 1612 and 1651, surface burners are well known to heat air. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a surface burner with the Tsai process as called for in claims 1612 and 1651, in order to heat the air.

With regards to claims 1619 and 1658; the Tsai reference does not teach the thermal conductiviy; however, it would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have practiced the Tsai method in a coal seam having a thermal conductivity of greater than about 0.5W/(m°C) as called for in claims 1619 and 1658; such a formation would be a desirable choice because it would heat more uniformly.

With regards to claims 1620-1631, 1635, 1636, 1658-1670, 1674, and 1675; the nature of hydrocarbons produced from such heating is highly variable, and dependent upon many factors, not least of which is the characteristics of the coal. The components of the produced mixture are deemed to be the results of design variables, including coal characteristics and temperature.

19. Claims 1615, 1654 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai in view of Elkins (U.S. Patent number 2,734,579).

The Tsai reference fails to teach the controlling the temperature and pressure wherein the temperature is controlled as a function of the pressure or the pressure is controlled as a function of the temperature.

Elkins teaches controlling the pressure in order to lower the temperature (col. 3, line 46); this is done in order to help prevent overheating. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the Tsai process to have included the temperature is controlled as a function of the pressure or the pressure is controlled as a function of the temperature as called for in claims 1615, 1654 and as taught by Elkins, in order to prevent overheating.

20. Claims 1616, 1617, 1655, 1656 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai in view of Kasevich, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,457,365).

The Tsai reference fails to teach the heating rate. With regards to claims 1617, 1656; it is known to heat at rates of less than 10°C per day, as shown by Kasevich (figure 3). It is apparent that this low heating rate is desirable because it results in more uniform heating, and reduces the possibility of hot spots. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further modified the Tsai method to have included heating at a rate of less than about 10°C per day as called for in claims 1617, 1656, in order to achieve more uniform heating. The claim

limitations drawn to the heating energy are nothing more than well known thermodynamic equations.

With regards to claims 1616, 1655; it is noted that Kasevich teaches an average of approximately 1.6°/day. It is apparent that when the temperature reaches its highest point (the point at which pyrolysis occurs) the rate of increase would be at the slowest; thus it would be less than about 1°C/day. It would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further modified the Tsai method to have included heating at less than about 1°C/day during pyrolysis as called for in claims 1616, 1655; in order to achieve more uniform heating.

21. Claims 1632, 1633, 1671, 1672are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai, et al. in view of Stoddard, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,463,807).

The Tsai reference fails to explicitly teach the ammonia.

It is well known that ammonia is a byproduct of such heating of coal. This is taught by Stoddart. It is readily apparent that the amount of ammonia is dependent on many design factors, including the formation characteristics (hydrocarbon content, etc.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have practiced the Tsai method, as modified, in a formation with characteristics allowing greater than 0.05% of the produced mixture to be ammonia, as called for in claims 1632, 1671.

With regards to claims 1633, 1672; it is well known that one of the chief uses for ammonia is fertilizer; thus it would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used ammonia produced form the coal seam for fertilizer as called for in claims 1633, 1672.

22. Claims 1637-1640, 1676-1679 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai, et al. in view of Gregoli, et al. (U.S. Patent number 6,016,867).

The Tsai reference fails to teach the altering pressure to inhibit production of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than about 25. The Gregoli reference teaches that in a similar in-situ processes, it is beneficial to use high pressure to break heavy hydrocarbons. It is well known that carbons having carbon numbers greater than about 25 are considered to be heavy; and impede production because they are dense and viscous. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the Tsai method to have included altering pressure to inhibit production of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than about 25, as called for in claim 1637, in order to improve production.

The Tsai reference fails to teach the recirculating hydrogen, providing hydrogen, or hydrogenating. The Gregoli reference teaches that in a similar in-situ processes, it is beneficial to use hydrogen to hydrogenate heavy hydrocarbons. It is well known that carbons having carbon numbers greater than about 25 are considered to be heavy; and impede production because they are dense and viscous. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the Tsai method to have included recirculating hydrogen as called for in claim 1638; providing

hydrogen as called for in claim 1639; and hydrogenating as called for in claim 1640; in order to reduce the heavy hydrocarbons and to improve production.

23. Claim 1644, 1645, 1683, 1684, 5396, 5397 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,299,285) in view of Van Meurs, et al. (U.S. Patent number 4,886,118).

The Tsai reference fails to teach the at least about 7 heat sources for each production well. Note that Tsai teaches: "*the principles are applicable to a multiple of interrelated injection and production wells*" (col. 2, line 8).

The Van Meurs reference teaches a similar in situ heating system, and further teaches that six or twelve heat sources for each production well significantly increases the production (col. 8, line 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the Tsai method to have included at least about 7 heat sources disposed in the formation for each production well, as called for in claims 1644, 1683 in order to improve production.

With regards to claims 1645, 1684; the Van Meurs reference teaches the heat sources surrounding the production well; since this includes at least 3 sources this inherently includes a triangle. It would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further modified the Tsai method to have included at least 3 sources in a triangle as called for in claim 1645, 1684 in order to increase production.

With regards to claims 5396 and 5397; is apparent that the number of heat sources is largely a matter of engineering design. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used at least about 20 heat sources for each production well, as called for in claims 5396, 5397, based on the desired heating rate and formation heat transmission characteristics.

Claims 1646, 1685 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai, at al.; Van Meurs, et al.; and Salomonsson (U.S. Patent number 2,914,309).

The Van Meurs and Tsai references fail to explicitly teach the unit of heat sources in a triangular pattern and the plurality of units in a repetitive pattern. It is noted that the Van Meurs reference teaches the heat sources surrounding the production well, which would inherently include a triangular pattern.

Salomonsson teaches that it is desirable to have a repetitive pattern in order to cover the area evenly. It is apparent that this is beneficial in order to prevent hot spots. It would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further modified the Tsai method to have included a unit of a triangular pattern and a repetitive pattern of units as called for in claims 1646, 1685; in order to cover the area evenly.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Kreck whose telephone number is (703)308-2725. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30-3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Shackelford can be reached on (703)308-2978. The fax phone

numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)305-3597 for regular communications and (703)305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)306-4177.

JJK
July 25, 2002

DAVID BAGNELL
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